# INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

The Oxford Boat Club Cannot Accept the University Challenge.

WHAT MAY BE DONE.

Danger of the English Rifle Association Withdrawing Their Team.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE ]

Oxford, England, Feb. 2, 1876. The captains of the Oxford University boat clubs met

. THE AMERICAN ROWING INVITATION DECLINED.

After discussion it was, regretfully, decided that the Henley annual amateur regatta, being a fixture in June, would leave no time to prepare for the intercollegiate meeting in America.

THANKS FOR THE HONOR.

The captains expressed their great appreciation of the honor done to Oxford, and their regret at their inability to respond is the deeper because the coming here of an American crew in 1869 binds them to return

the courtesy at some time. WILL DO ITS BEST. Oxford will do its best to send representatives in response to the Philadelphia challenge, in which case it

PRESIDENT STAYNER'S OPINION. Mr. Stayner, President of the Oxford University

hopes to meet the Intercollegiate Association men.

crew, says he cannot yet promise positively, especially as there are evidences of a decreasing interest in boating matters in Oxford and a difficulty to keep the best men together. MAY MEST NEXT THAR.

Lively hopes are indulged in that a transatlantic meeting may be effected next year. DISAPPOINTED.

Stayner, Edwardes and Moss are of the members the most disappointed at the present determination.

CAMBRIDGE DOUBTFUL OF A PARTICIPATION IN THE RACE AT PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876. Cambridge has not finally decided whether it will participate in the international boat race at Philadelphia the coming summer, but the President has ex-pressed his belief that the match could not come off. The matter will probably be definitely decided to-

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RIFLE CONTEST-BRITISE RIFLEMEN CLAIM THE SOLE HONOR OF THE HAZARD IN AMERICA. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876.

The Liverpool Post's London letter says the details of the proposed international rifle contest are not capable of so easy an arrangement as was at first sup-

THE GRAND POINT OF DIFFICULTY. There was an implied understanding when the National Association accepted the American challenge that the team selected would be the only one from Great Britain. The attempt of the Americans to induce teams from Scotland and Ireland to go out will lead to a reopening of the whole question, if not the withdrawal of the Rifle Association from the field alto-

HELD FOR RECONSIDERATION. A meeting will be held shortly to reconsider the matter, and unless the team is strong enough to satisfy Sir Henry Halford it can be relied on that the associa tion will certainly not send any representatives.

## ENGLAND.

THE FISHERIES OURSTION A CAUSE OF IRRITA-TION TO FRANCE-HONOR TO PALMERSTON'S MEMORY-INDIAN LITERATURE IN OXFORD.

London, Feb. 2, 1876.
The Manchester Guardian's London letter says that Sir John Glover has returned from Paris. His proposi tion to buy the French-fishery rights in Newfor was declined. He stated that the French authorities show considerable resentment at the discussion of subject by the English press.

PALMERSTON'S STATUE. The statue of Lord Palmerston, in Palace Yard, near day. There was no ceremony.

MAX MULLER AND OXPORD The Oxford University authorities have resolved not to accept Max Muller's resignation, but to appoint a deputy and divide the salary equally between him and Max Muller, who will be allowed uninterruptedly to prosecute his studies of Indian literature.

A NEW MEMBER FOR NORTH SHROPSHIRE. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1876
Mr. Stanley Leighton has been returned to Parila

ment from North Shropshire, in place of Mr. Ormsby

#### Sore, who was created a peer, GERMANY.

PENAL ACTION AGAINST CARDINAL LEDOCH OWSKI-THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE CATHOLICS CONTINUED.

BunLIN, Feb. 2, 1876. The Posen Courier says that Cardinal Ledochowski rill be interned at the fortress of Torgau, because he refuses to obey the government's order prohibiting him from residing in his diocese.

ULTRAMONTANIST OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH AND STATE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876. The Morning Post's Berlin special says that the negotiations for a compromise between Church and State have come to a complete standstill. The ultramontanes are again disposed to show their old bitter ness in their opposition to the present government.

Herr Reichensperger's pamphlet, which was believed to be conciliatory, the Post is informed, will urge the Church to insist, as a condition of compromise, upon the deposition of Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.

A GERMAN SCHOONER SAVED BY UNITED STATES SAILORS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 2, 1876. The Brazil mail steamer Minho, which arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, brought five of the crew of the American man-of-war Juniata, from St. Vincent, whither they had brought the schooner Advance, of Hamburg, which the Juniata had encountered off Madeira, with the captain and crew all sick.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE AT AUDIENCE WITH AN-TONELLI. LONDON, Feb. 8, 1876.

The Standard's special despatch from Berlin says Hohenlohe has had a conference with Autonelli, and it is stated that he has requested an audience with the

CHANCELLOR BISMARCE STILL TROUBLED CON-CEBNING YON ABNIM.

LONDON, Peb. 3, 1876. It is thought that Bismarck will demand the surren. ger of Count Von Arnim from Italy under the Extradi-

tion treaty. The Italiensche Nachrichten states that Bismarck has asked, through the Foreign Office, the opinion of the Italian Council of State with reference to the juridical question raised by the publication of official docu

by Von Arnim. THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES PROM THE EMPIRE The Standard's Berlin despatch reports that the Federal Council to day resolved to annul the decree of last spring prohibiting the exportation of horses.

SPAIN.

ALFONSIST ARMY SUCCESSES NEAR ESTELLA-CARLISTS RETREATING IN BISCAY.

MADRID, Feb. 2, 1876. General Rivers has captured a Carlist position a short distance from Estella.

The Carlists in the province of Biscay are retreating upon Zormza. General Martinez Campos is at Elizondo.

GENERAL TRISTANY DEPENDS HIS HONOR HENDAYE, Feb. 2, 1876. General Tristany denies the reports of his defection from the Carlist cause.

CONTRADICTORY REPORT FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE. BAYONNE, Feb. 2, 1876.

Accounts of the fighting are contradictory. The Carlists continue to shell San Sebastian. CITIZENS IN PLIGHT TO PRANCE. Many Spanish families are fleeing to France.

THE TROOPS UNDER QUESADA AND LOMA UNITED-THE CARLISTS MASSING IN FRONT

OF SAN SEBASTIAN. SANTANDER, Feb. 3, 1876. Generals Quesada and Loma have united their forces near Bilbao and are advancing into the interior of

CARLIST ACTION. Santas and the River Nervion have been freed of the

There is great activity and excitement in Bilbao. The Carlist forces are being massed between Bilbao and Durango and in front of San Sebastian.

VERA IN DANGER OF CAPTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1876. A telegram from Irun to the Post says the capture of Vera by Blanco's division is imminent.

#### PORTUGAL. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1876. A special despatch to the Daily Neses from Lisbon announces that the Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas and Gulf of Guinea.

ITALY. .

CARNIVAL PETE PREPARATIONS IN NAPLES-THE FIRST SINCE THE FALL OF THE BOUR-

NAPLES, Feb. 2, 1876. Great preparations are making here for the Carnival, which will last from the 20th to the 28th of Februarythe first since the overthrow of the Bourbons SPECULATION AND SPORT.

The sum of \$20,000 has been subscribed, and the names of the members of the leading families and no bility are on the Committee of Arrangements. Seats on the platforms in the Place du Plebiscite are held at \$30 for the week. Windows in the Via Roma bring

It is believed that the Chief of Police will prohibit the masked ball at the San Carlo Theatre on account of the danger to the theatre and the adjacent palace from

#### VESUVIUS.

VOLCANIC SYMPTOMS OF AN ERUPTION-THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE PHENOMENON NOT SO ATTRACTIVE AS USUAL.

NAPLES, Feb. 2, 1876. The indications of the cruption of Mount Vesuvius are steadily increasing. Professor Palmieri announces that the instruments at the Observatory for indicating and measuring the eruptions are disturbed, and the activity of the crater is becoming daily more apparent. A speedy cruption is generally expected.

NAPLES NOT LARGELY PATRONIZED BY TOURISTS. The number of strangers is increasing here, though the city is not crowded. English and American patron age has been much less than usual this winter. Many of the hotels have not paid expenses.

## TURKEY.

AN IMPERIALIST MESSAGE COLDLY RECEIVED BY THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, Feb. 2, 1876. Siavonic advices announce that Ali Pacha sent an envoy to Cettinge, requesting the Prince of Montenegro to recall Peko Paulovich, the insurgent commander, and to prevent the Montenegrins from joining the in-

The Prince received the envoy coldly and declined to

JOINT REMONSTRANCE BY THE GREAT POWERS TO MONTENEGRO-RUSSIAN ADVICE TO THE

SULTAN. London, Feb. 3, 1876. The Post's Berlin despatch states that the Northern Powers have again jointly remonstrated with the Prince of Montenegro for countenancing the insurrection and allowing an indiscreet address, threatening war

with Turkey, to appear in his official journal. ADVICE PROM AN ANCIENT ENEMY. The special despatch of the Times from Berlin says Russia has cautioned the Sultan against going to war

with Montenegro. OSED TO SETTLE WITH THE INSURGENTS. The Russian Telegraphic Agency has special advices from Constantinople that the Perte, in order to cradi. cate the insurrection, is disposed to recognize the independence of Montenegro and cede to it a port on the

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Feb. 2, 1876. The Skuptschina closed its sittings to-day.

FRANCE.

PROTESTS AGAINST ILLEGAL ACTS IN THE SEN-ATORIAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1876. The Paris correspondent of the News intimates that the protests which have been filed against illegal acts

in the Senatorial elections are more numerous and important than they were at first reported to be. AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THOUSANDS OF PROPLE VIEW THE REMAINS OF

DEAK. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1876. A despatch from Pesth to the News says the people by thousands are flocking to take a last view of the remains of M. Deak.

Members of the Hungarian Diet take turns in watching the body. CENTRAL ASIA.

THE EMIR OF BORHARA EXPLAINS TO THE BUSSIANS. TABREEND, Feb. 2, 1876. A special envoy from the Emir of Bokhara has ar-

rived here to explain the recent armaments of Bok-

AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1876. Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambest mission have succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Niyanga, MATIVE HELP.

Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past the Murchison cataracta.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ITALIAN PREPARATION POR AN EXTENSIVE MA-TIONAL REPRESENTATION.

NAPLES, Feb. 2, 1876. This city will send a large quantity of coral and other goods to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. The steamer Dorian, of the Anchor Mediterranean line, will take several packages from this and other Italian

ports about the end of February. The exhibit of Italy will be nearly 400 tons. THE SHIP HARVEST QUEEN.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE MYSTERIOUS LOSS OF THE AMERICAN VESSEL.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876. An inquiry into the matter of the American ship Harvest Queen, which was lost with all hands so mysteriously, on the 31st of December, off Tuskar, Ireland, was opened in Liverpool yesterday. ING THEIR TIME. The Court was in session to-day and stands adjourned

THE DIRECT CABLE. .

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876. The telegraph cable steamship Faraday has cleared from this port for the North Atlantic and will probably repair the direct cable.

TROUBLED LOUISIANA.

THE ABOLITION OF THE RETURNING BOARD-PINCHBACK AND THE WHEELER COMPROMISE-THREATENED IMPEACHMENT OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

Appearances indicate serious trouble about the 15th n case the radical members persist in their present determination not to pass a bill abolishing the Returning Board. In the Legislature affairs are at a deadlock in consequence. In case Pinchback is seated the House of Representatives will make

A PORMAL PROTEST, denouncing it as a virtual repudiation of the Wheeler mpromise. This will be followed about the middle

of the month by of the present State authorities. The conservatives ap; pear determined and beiligerent in tone, and, as expressed by one of the leaders to your correspondent. New Orleans is now standing on

It is understood that Governor Kellogg favors the repeal, but the radical party leaders so far show no signs of yielding.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

SPEECH OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE PEOPLE-THE CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY-DEATH OF ONE OF THE WITNESSES

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 2, 1876. The trial of Landis was resumed this morning before Judge Reed, with associate Judges Whitaker, Harris and Woodruff on the bench.

A very large audience was present. One of the jurors was quite sick yesterday, but is better to-day. Ex-Chancellor Williamson continued his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner, claiming that the evidence of malpractice acquitted the prisoner. He further argued that it had been conclusively shown that the prisoner was not of sound mind and memory when he fired the fatal shot, and, therefore, ought not to be held responsible, because he was not a reasonable

Attorney General Vanatta then arose to close the ase for the State. Addressing the jury, he said :-The service you have been so long and so faithfully performing on your part is an involuntary service. 'ou are not in your positions from choice, but rather in obedience to the requirements of law. Nor am I here as a volunteer, but rather in obedience to the re-quirements of law, and to do my duty honestly and fairly as required by law. My duty has been to present to you the legal evidence addinced to sustain the in-dictment found by the Grand Jury. My remaining duty is to present to you the law and construction placed on it by the State. He asked the jury to rise above personal considerations: above what the com-

duty is to present to you the law and construction placed on it by the State. He asked the jury to rise above personal considerations; above what the community would say and do right, and all other consequences would come right afterward. There are in this case two principal questions:—

First, was there a murder perpetrated by the prisoner at the bar? At the risk of being tedious I will go over the evidence with care, step by step, and I want you to go with me and see whether each step along the line of argument is placed on a firm foundation. After we inquire whether there was a murder committed, the next question is, was there a lawful excuse for that murder? The question of funder divides itself into four parts. The first is, Carruth's death. The second, What was the cause of his death? The third, Who inflicted the wound which caused his death? and the fourth, What is the degree of his crime—murder in the first or second degree, or was it manslaughter? These are the points to be considered in order to determine whether a murder has been one committed, and if we show there has been one committed, and if we show there has been one committed the defendant must give a lawful excuse for committing that murder. The first question is, is Mr. Carruth dead? This question had been answered by the dissociting that he for the first question is, is Mr. Carruth dead? This question had been answered by the dissociting knife. He then proceeded to argue that the death was caused by a bullet, fired by the defendant, with premeditation and malicious intent; that the bullet caused abscesses and the ceeded to argue that the death was caused by a bullet, fired by the defendant, with premeditation and mail-cious intent; that the bullet caused abscesses and the abscesses caused his death. He denied that the probing of the physicians had caused it. But even if it had, that would not excuse the prisoner, who was responsible for the wound, probing the abscesses and all the train of evils which followed the shooting. He denied that the abscesses could have been discharged, and quoted from the evidence to show that no witness had testified that an abscess projected through the orifice of the wound. This being the case, he questioned how could the abscess have been opened without first penetrating the dura mater, and next the healthy brain substance?

Before Mr. Vanatta reached the insanity portion of the case the Court adjourned.

The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow af-ternoon.

Samuel Gaston, one of the witnesses on the part of the defence, is dead. Gaston was a resident of Newark, N. J. It will be remembered that in his testimony he expressed his belief that something was wrong with Landis; that he met Landis on the morning of the shooting, and was made very indignant by the treatment he received. Austin Sanderson contradicted this testimony flatly. In a conversation with Gaston, deceased expressed his belief in the sanity of Landis. This conversation occurred upon or soon after the day of the shooting. Ever since this testimony was given Gaston has remained in Bridgeton. He was almost wild about his reputation, seemed to feel that his character was sworn away and talked incessantly about it. He boarded at the City Hotel, and was taken sick last Thursday. On Saturday he was present in the court room. At one o'clock this afternoon he died. His physicians say that Saturday he was present in the court room. At one o'clock this afternoon he died. His physicians say that his disease was congestion of the bowels.

## REFORM SCHOOL CRUELTIES.

AN INVESTIGATION BY A LEGISLATIVE COMMIT-THE AS TO ALLEGED CRUELTIES IN THE RE-PORMATORY SCHOOL OF WESTERN PENNSYL-

Pirrsnung, Feb. 2, 1876.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to inestigate charges against the management of the Reformatory School in Western Pennsylvania continued at work to-day. The evidence adduced is of a damaging character to the institution, and it would seem a prosecution might substantiate all it proposes to show. In substance the charges are that the inmates—some of them, at least—have been cruelly whipped until the fiesh has been ploughed off and blood has been drawn, and until, on the backs of many of them, there has scarcely been a spot large enough to place your finger that was not black, and that the food furnished in the male department had been wholly unfit for human use; that the meat has been so tainted at times that the very cooking of it has produced so offensive a stench as to sicken those preparing it, and that, as the result of the eating of it, many of the inmates have died; that not long ago, within five brief months, 255 of the inmates of this institution were down with fever and other diseases; that the treatment was such as could only be compared to the miseries of Andersonville, and suggests the idea of the Black Hole of Calcutta; that the attention to the children under these circumstances was whelly insufficient, and that it was eruel in the extreme. It appears from the testimony of the girls that hey were handcuffed and their hair cropped close to their heads, and this cruelty was perpetrated for slight offences. The House committee promises to ventilate this entire business.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

THE CLAIM OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER COMMODORE PORTER AGAINST THE GOVERN-MENT-TESTIMONY TAKEN IN RICHMOND CON-CERNING BEBEL IRON-CLADS.

Ever since the close of the war the officers and men

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2, 1876.

of the North Atlantic Squadron, which was commanded by Commodoro Perter, have been seeking to recover from the United States government some \$700,000 or \$800,000, alleged to be due them for prize money, the capture of the confederate iron-clads Texas and Beautort. The case is now before the Court of Claims and Commusioner Pleasants here is taking testimony. Both vessels were built at Kichmond and shortly before the evacuation the former, though not quite finished nor fully armed, was ordered down the river and was for a while stationed near the Dutch Gap Canal. When Lees started on his retreat to Appomatoz Court House it was, according to the statement of prominent confederates, towed up to Drury's Bluff. The intention was to fire her, but the necessity for rapid retreat probably prevented this. After she was captured by the federat fleet. The Beaufort, so Confederates say, was on the ways at Richmond at the init of the city and was fired and nearly burned up.

If the witnesses yet to be examined corroborate these statements the case will be made out for the government. Judge Robert Ould, who was confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, is counsed for the claimants and General Henry H. Wells and Mr. C. S. Bundy, of Washington, for the government. the capture of the confederate fron-clads Texas and

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876. THE TROUBLES OF BOTH PARTIES ON THE CUR-RENCY QUESTION-DEMOCRATIC LEADERS BID-

They have a joke flying about the House to-day that . the democratic caucus last night was held "for dis sion only, no measures to be proposed or adopted." It does not come very far from the truth. Whatever the caucus did it did not produce unanimity in the party, and there are men to-day who do not care much

bether the machine bursts or not. The great question which troubles the more peace ably inclined democrats is how to contract without contracting. At one time during the caucus there was a momentary belief that Mr. Payne, of Ohio, had made the grand discovery. He has a persuasive manner, and his speech seemed to tend toward a harmonious settlement of differences, but the anti-contractionists, who have their eyes very wide open presently saw that he had really no practical proposition to make which would cover their demands What they want, so far as they know, is to "eat their cake and keep it."

The differences in both parties, on both the currency and revenue questions, are entirely irreconcilable. The republicans are no more united than their opponents and whatever measure is adopted by either house or either of these questions must be carried by a majority composed of men of both parties. Not oven the disci republicans from voting with the democrats for infla-tion, if an inflation measure should be produced by them One hopeful sign for currency reform just now House is that everybody, with few exceptions, believes that the people demand something, and that, therefore to do nothing and let things drift would be a mistake and it begins also to be seen, by those who watch closely, that the Speaker is a strong man and that he has with him a number of other strong men who d not mean that their party shall be dragged away into inflation follies, and whose influence and power grows slowly but continually. These men have courage and patience, and they know that the session must be a long one. They are not in a hurry, nor are they mu alarmed about small blunders. It looks as though they would get the control by and by.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876. THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE QUES-TION OF PAYING THE INTEREST ON THE 3.65 BONDS.

The question of the interest on the 3.65 District bonds constituted the main feature of the proceedings in the Senate to-day, the debate upon which culm nated in a rather acrimonious contest for the title of reformers par excellence between the respective partisans. As usual on such occasions, the ex-Boss New York was called in to "point a moral and adorn a tale" by the republicans, which called forth a happy retort from Senator Kernan, who stated that he we not familiar with the affairs of the District, but if fraud had been committed it should be followed up and th men sent to prison, as they were in New York. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

#### GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876. WHE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT-LIMITING THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM-THE ALLUREMENTS OF THE OFFICE-PAILURE TO

PASS THE HOUSE. The debate on the proposed constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term was continued in the House to-day. It was closed by Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who, in the course o his remarks, thus pictured the allurements of the

Presidential office:—
A salary of \$50,000, a mansion sustained in a style of luxury that few persons dreamed of, furnished, repaired and heated at an annual expense of \$25,000, with the very air broathed there perfumed by rare exotics, propagated in a \$55,000 garden house, maintained at an annual expense of \$5,000; a private secretary at \$5,000 a year to do the President's writing; two assistant secretaries, at \$2,500 a year, to do the work of the private secretary; two do the work of the private secretary; two dierks at \$2,250 to do the work of the assistant secretaries (laughter); a steward at \$2,000 to supply the President's table with the choicest wines and the richest viands that could tempt or satiate his appetite; with \$6,000 a year for books, periodicals, stationery, telegrams and (a comical pause) other contingencies. What that meant he did not know, but he thanked God for the "contingencies" (Laughter.) If the children of Israel sighed for the deshpots of Egypt, what must be the anguish of a sensitive soul when taking a last long farewell of such salary and luxuries.

Several unimportant amendments were offered and

Several unimportant amendments were offered and the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, which was lost by 144 yeas to 106 nays

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SHIPPING MISSIONER-PARTIES INTERESTED BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE. The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commerce met to-day at ten o'clock, in private session, to hear statements from Messra G. A. Brett, John Zittlosen, Dr. Norvell, Hon. W. R. Beebe and Colonel Hencker, representing the New York Shipowners' Association from James J. Ferris, representing the seamen in favor of the Ward amendment, and from C. C. Duncan, Shipping Commissioner; R. P. Buck, Rev. Samuel H. Hall and William Booth in favor of the present Shipping act, and representing the Seamen's Friend Society. Nearly all of those gentlemen made

Those of the Snipowners' Association and the repre sentative of the seamen charged improper administraion of the law, and that the Shipping Commissione had applied to his own use the moneys that should have been paid into the Treasury of the United States. \$100,000 a year, and some of this money had been paid as salaries to officers of the Seamen's Friend Society, the Rev. S. H. Hall receiving \$3,000 a year. They charged further that the office of the Commiswas too far from the Custom House, and that the law was unconstitutional, because its administration was left to the Judiciary instead of the Executive Department of the government. They urged that the law be so changed that the Commissioner may be a salaried officer; that all fees be turned into the Treasury; that the appointment of Commissioner be given to the ecretary of the Treasury, instead of vesting the appointment with the Judge of the United States Circuit Court; that the fees of shipmasters be reduced from \$2 to fifty cents, and that the fees collected be abolished altogether. This is substantially proposed

by General Ward's amendatory bill. Mr. Duncan took the ground that it was impossible for him to carry on the business of the office on a cheaper scale, and, notwithstanding the collection of a large amount of money, he had for some years been in debt for expenses. The law, he contended, was a good ne and should not be smended. It had stopped the extertion of railor boarding house men; the crews of vessels had been put aboard sober in every instance; many difficulties between shipowners and sailors had been adjusted by him free of cost, thus doing away

with expensive litigation. There was a good deal of earnest feeling expressed on both sides, and not only the sub-committee-Messrs. Ward, Piper and Ross-bot other members of the Committee on Commerce, including the chairman, were much interested in the proceedings.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2, 1876. A despatch from Victoria says the new Ministry of Cancouver Island is as follows:-

Mr. Elliott, Attorney General and Provincial Secre-ary; Mr. Vernon, Commissioner of Lands and Works; fr. Humphreys, Finance Minister; Mr. Ebenezer frown, President of the Executive Council. The Ministers were sworn in yesterday, and the louse adjourned until April 6.

A BANK ROBBERY.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, 1876. A special despatch from Kansas City to the Republic ean says the banking house of Northrup & Sons at Wyandotte, Kan., was entered by burglars last night wyandotte, Ann., was entered by surgest and the contents, amounting to about \$3,000, carried off. A large sum of money, which the thioves evidently expected to secure, was forunately sent by express to New York yesterday morning. There is no clear to the reviews.

# WASHINGTON. A PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUE

Machinations of the Bristow-Jewell Forces in the South.

# THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE TICKET.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a prominent Georgia republican, have been handed to the HERALD by parties in this city interested in pushing the claims of an aspirant to Presidential onors having much to fear from the use of federal official positions in the manner and on behalf of the parties below described. The value of the communication, however, lies outside of the mere interests of contending factions and shows the reality of the danger to which the people are exposed by the use to which federal patronage can be put in pushing the claims of candidates "by order" from Washington or the other headquarters of daring intriguers. The let ter is dated Atlanta, in the last days of January. The extracts are as follows:-

"You needn't be afraid that Grant is going to carry this State or the solid South in the National Convention. It looked so a while ago, and there are still plenty of third termers; but Senator Morton, of Indiana, is at work very busily in some quarters. In Mississippi he has the promise of Governor Ames' sup-port if he can, for his part, keep Ames at the head of the party, and he has zealous friends and agents in other States. You probably saw the effect of their efforts in the way in which the National Committee was swayed the other day in Washington. "But even Morton is only a losing horse. If zeal

and pertinacity and considerable opportunity can do anything, it begins to be clear that the Bristow and Jewell ticket will carry a considerable Southern force to the convention-so considerable, indeed, that the Southern third termers will make but a moderate array. Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, the head of the Southern third term movement, is an adroit and able wire puller and he is working in every direction and alliance with the Morton forces, considering that Morton has no chance, and that he may safely promise tuem his aid if they will help him first. THE BRISTOW-JEWELL INTRIGUE.

"But the most notable phenomenon in our politicsnot only in Georgia, but all through the Southern States at present-is the effort in progress to secure delegates to the Republican National Convention for the joint ticket of Bristow and Jewell Whether these gentlemen are themselves cognizant of all that is going on, certain it is that the subordinates in the Treasury and Post Office departments are working for this partic

I am old in my knowledge of Southern politics, and I well remember that Peter G. Washington, as early as 1858-9, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, began to peregrinate and calculate for the nomina tion of Mr. Secretary Guthrie as the democratic Presidential candidate in 1860. He was aided by all that th Post Office Department could then do, under Aaron V. Brown. History repeats itself. Again a Kentucky aspirant to the Presidency has the patronage of th Treasury Department in his hands-tenfold as great as in Guthrie's day-and again he has the Post Office Department as a corps de réserve, and both departments are flung into the contest in a way which Guthrie and Brown, with their old fashioned democratic notions, would never have permitted.

HOW IT IS WORKED. "Judging by the general experience about here, no revenue officer visits Washington in these days from the Southern States without being interviewed. Inructions have been given to all the internal revenue officers of this State. Isham S. Fanning, Collector of the Augusta district, boasts quite openly, I am told, that they (i. e., revenue officers) have set this State for Bristow and Jewell, and that for the Vice Presidency are being carefully guarded by Chamberlain, the Revenue Supervisor of this district, comprising several States. It is said that Jewell insisted on having some one in the Revenue Department on whom he could personally depend, and so, by some shiftings of supervisors last year, Chamberlain, formerly a special agent of the Post Office Department,

for the special benefit of the Postmaster General fire and for the interests or the revenue second. THE POST OFFICE OFFICIALS. "But the whole corps of Post Office special agents in the South are busy in their manipulation, and, with that happy accord which should always charact the different departments of a great government, they are in absolute harmony with the In all my political life, now a long one, I have known any such attempt as is now being made to place

was appointed Supervisor, and, gossip hereabout says,

delegates to a nominating convention through the fluence of Executive patronage. WORKING UP THE SUPPORT. "One little incident which was related to me recently. however, has a bad significance. A gentleman from the South happened in one of the Washington hotels to express a preference for Mr. Bristow, and he was at once cordially seized by one of his hearers and taken to Mr. Burnham, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He afterward said that he understood Mr. Burnham, in his own vernacular, to be the 'Cheerman' of the private and confidential committee of the Treasury Depart-

ment that is running the Bristow machine."

A GOOD CANDIDATE. [From the New York Commercial Advertiser.] The Sun and HERALD see no good reason why Rosco Conkling should not be a good candidate for the republican party for the Presidency. The country is begin-ning to be of the same opinion as the great levers of public thought. We have yet to learn why he is not the best man for the place in the country. He is a thoroughly trained statesman. He has filled with ability and credit many important public offices trict Attorney of Oneida county, Mayor of the city of Utica, Member of Congress for several years, and Senator. All concede his ability as a lawyer and his purity of character as a man. No public man since the organization of the government who has been as long active life as Mr. Conkling and mingled so much in heated political strife has escaped with fewer stains on his character. We join with the HERALD and Sun, and say that Mr. Conkling is a good candidate for the re-

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL HOROSCOPE. The Indianapolis Journal (Senator Morton's organwith the following results:- "Mr. Hendricks will go into the Convention with a pretty strong vote, but falling far short of the requisite two-thirds. Tilden will be the next strongest man-perhaps stronger from the start than Hendricks but equally unable to touch the two thirds point. Per-haps Thurman, of Ohio, and Bayard, of Delaware, may haps Thurman, of Ohio, and Bayard, of Delaware, may divide the votes with them, thus forming a protty strong quadrangle. The Convention can easily spend twenty-lour or forty-eight hours balloting on these candidates without a choice. Fendleton and his friends can prevent a choice and prolong the game indefinitely. At the proper time, when it has become evident that neither Tildon, Hendricks, Thurman nor Bayard can be nominated, and when the Convention is exhausted. Fendleton's name will be presented in a very effective and dramatic manner. If is the chair he will be histied off the platform, as Seymour was in 1868, and a vice President put in his place who is favorable to his nomination. By preconcerted arrangement his nomination will be received with enthusiastic cheers by his friends, and the tired Convention will see in him the only man who can cut the gordian know in which it is entangled, the coming man of the future."

THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL HOROSCOPE The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial casts the republican Presidential horoscope and discovers that "Governor Hayes will appear in the National Convention backed by the delegation of his own State, and favorably regarded in general because Ohio is an important point in the campaign, and he can carry Ohio. Morton will come in with at least the delegation of his own State, and with at least the delegation of his own State, and with the general feeling that he can carry such States in the West he can reasonably be reckoned for the republican candidate, and that he has much strength with the colered republicane of the South. Blaine will come backed by New England, and he may have strong support from New York and Fennaylvania, if these States do not throw candidates of their own in the milds, to be treated to the emptiness of a complimentary you. Bristow will have the delegation of his own State and the aid of the national reputation and prestige he has gained by his determined labors to

erush official corruption and elevate the tone of the administration."

All of which may be taken for what the reader may think they are worth.

### THE FRENCH COOKS' BALL.

The tenth annual ball of the Société Culfnaire Philanthropique was given at Irving Hall last night. The growing popularity of the ball was manifested by the numbers which crowded the hall. The tables, which have been in former years marvels of culinary art, were, if possible, more artistic and tempting than ever last night. Long before eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for the destruction of the good things, the crowd was very great. The tables grouned under the weight of the bandiwork of such artists as Ferdinand Tore, of the Astor; Gustave Morel, of the Hoffman; August Berthoion, of the St James; Felix Déliée, of the Manhatian Club; Charles Lallouette, of Delmonico's; George Conrad, Union Club; Eugene Mehl, of the Windsor, and Joseph Peyroux. For

miring visitors fied in and out of the during hall, inspecting as they went the many dishes. While the inspecting as they went the many dishes. While the inspection was in progress below the hall above presented a lively scene. A hundred couples were dancing to the music of Max Schwab, and as the wattersfield out to promenade in the dining hall others from below came up to take their places.

The dinner was one of the finest given in New York for many years, as all the cheft-waxed to the utmost the almost inexhaustible resources at their command. The ball did not break up until the "woe sma' hours." On the whole the Culmairs Ball of 1876 was a greater success than any of its predecessors.

#### OBITUARY.

REV. CHARLES C. KEYS.

Rev. Charles C. Keys, of the New York Methodist Conference, died of Bright's discuse of the kidneys, at his residence No. 154 East Seventy-eighth street, on Tuesday last, in the sixty-first year of his age. Keys was born in the western part of this State, and at an early age made up his mind to enter the ministry. His family were strict methodists, and their son was educated by them for that church. His first-call was to a church in Tarrytown, where he remained for some time, and afterward came to this city, where for four years he preached the Gospel. He was then removed to the wostern part of this State, but shortly returned here. A few years ago Mr. Keys' health bogan to fail, and he was put on the superannuated list of Methodist ministers. Mr. Keys was the author of a vory valuable book on the subject of class meetings, and he also contributed a number of articles to the different religious papers throughout the State. Mr. Keys was a man of fine mind, very conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and an eloquent pulpit orator. After his retirement from active life he removed to Mount Vernon, where he resided until recently, when he removed to his late residence in Seventy eighth street. Besides a hoat of warm personal friends, deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. Mr. Keys was a very frugal man and leaves a handsome fortune. The funeral services will take place at eleven o'clock to-day, from the Eighty-sixth street Methodist Episcopal church. His family were strict methodists, and their son was

#### REV. STEPHEN H. MEEKER.

Yesterday morning, after a most successful pastorate of nearly fifty-one years, Rev. Stephen H. Meeker, of the old Bushwick Reformed church, in Williamsburg, died suddenly at his residence. He arose at his usual hour, but after being up a short time he said he felt faint. He then laid down, and died in perfect peace about fifteen minutes later. Mr. Meeker was born in Elizabeth, N. J., October 17, 1799, graduated at Co-Elizabeth, N. J., October 17, 1799, graduated at Co-lumbia College in 1821, entered the ministry in 1824, and was installed pastor of the old Bushwick church, then the only church, save one, in Kinga county, on the last Sunday in February, 1825, and for the past fifty years has been the faithful friend and pastor of four generations. He lounded the first Sun-day school in what is now Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 27, 1827. During the fifty years of his pastorate he never missed but one Sunday, by sickness, from the pulpit; and throughout the entire time has kept him-self "free from blame and reproach."

GENERAL ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN. General Roger C. Weightman died in Washington, D. C., yesterday, aged eighty-nine years. He had been a resident of Washington seventy-five years. He was at one time Congressional printer, and afterward, in 1824, Mayor of the city of Washington.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Professor D. C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hoptins University, is sojourning at the St. James Hotel. General E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, and Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the New York Hotel. Paymaster Francis T. Gillett, United States Navy, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congress-men Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Augurn, N. Y., and Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, are staying at the Wind sor Hotel. Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is residing at the Coleman House. General William G. Ely, of Connecticut, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived at the Brevoort

DIED. MAYBURY.—In Brooklyn, February 2, 1876, WILLIAM HENRY MAYBURY, son of Henry and Ellen A. Maybury. Notice of funeral hereafter. For Other Deaths See Second Page.

SCALPS TORMENTED WITH DANDRUFF OR "HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYR." black or brown, 50g. BUCKINGHAM HOTEL

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Oth av. and 50th st., New York.

This new and elegantly furnished house is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient. Its location is one of the finest in the city, being near the Grand Central Depot, the Central Park, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and best schools. It is conducted on the European plan, with a cuisine of unrapassed excellence, and at charges as moderate as at any first class hotel in the city.

To families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of an elegant home it offers unusual attractions.

Parties wishing to make argangements for the remainder of the winter months can do so on very reasonable terms by applying, either personally or by letter.

Guests of this house are carried free of charge to Fiftieth street station. Elevated Kallway, connecting with trains leaving between 5 and Liberty street at same hour lasting up trains leaving Libert, street at same hour lasting to the countries of the countri

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HANDSOMELY AND WELL-HEATED OPPICES
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A -ONE BOTTLE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will often cure the severest cough or cold. BALLS, PARTIES, SNOW, RAIN, BOOTS, SHOES, ISAAG A. SINGER, 694 BROADWAY, MANUFAC-turer of the celebrated Grandard Christ and Lung Pro-vectors. Sold everywhere.

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SUFFERED FROM NEURALGIA
for S2 years: could get no relief. Dr. GILES' remedy,
lodism or Aumonia, drove away this terrible disease. Am
anxious every one suffering should know it.

Rev. WM. P. CORBITT,
Chairman Meshodis: Church Extension.
Sold by all druggists. Depet, No. 451 6th av., New York. SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL Rrated Beverages. JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st sr. and 20th st., New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW LAW BOOK. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 254 Washington st., Boston,

publish shis day REMEDIES AND REMEDIAL RIGHTS BY THE CIVIL ACTION, ACCORDING TO THE REPORMED AMERI-CAN PROCEDURE. A Treatise adapted to use in all the States and Territories where that system prevails. By John Norton Pomercy, LL D. Svo, Law sheep. 80. This Treatise will be a practical handbook, adapted to the use of the profession in every state and Territory where the reformed procedure prevails. It is also designed as a test book for students, whether in offices or in law schools, and to that and frequent reference has been made to the common law and quity systems of procedure, in explanation of their more general doctrines and principles and in comparing them with those which have been substituted in their place.—Preface.

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